The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | [SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874. NUMBER 36.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GEO. T RUBY.....Editor.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

☞ Col. W. B BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

THE TWO ANCHORS.

It was a gallant sailor man—
Had just come home from sea,
And as I passed him in the town
He sang "Ahoy!" to me.
I stopped, and saw I knew the man—
Had known him from a boy;
And so I answered, sailor-like,
"Avast!" to his "Ahoy!"
I made a song for him one day—
His ship was then in sight—
"The little anchor on the left,
The great one on the right."

I gave his hand a hearty grip.
"So you are back again?
They say you have been pirating
Upon the Spanish Main;
Or was it some rich Indiaman
You robbed of all her pearls?
Of course you have been breaking hearts
Of poor Kanaka girls!"
"Wherever I have been," he said,
"I kept my ship in sight—
'The little anchor on the left,
The great one on the right.'"

"I heard last night that you were in;
I walked the wharves to-day,
But saw no ship that looked like yours.
Where does the good ship lay?
I want to go on board of her."
"And so you shall," said he;
"But there are many things to do
When one comes home from sea.
You know the song you made for me?
I sing it morn and night—
'The little anchor on the left,
The great one on the right?'"

"But how's your wife and little one?"
"Come home with me," he said.
"Go on, go on; I follow you."
I followed where he led.
He had a pleasant little house;
The door was open wide,
And at the door the dearest face—
A dearer one inside!
He hugged his wife and child; he sang—
His spirits were so light—
"The little anchor on the left,
The great one on the right."

'Twas supper-time, and so sat down—
The sailor's wife and child
And he and I; he looked at them,
And looked at me, and smiled.
"I think of this when I am tossed
Upon the stormy foam,
And though a thousand leagues away,
Am anchored here at home."
Then, giving each a kiss, he said,
"I see in dreams at night
This little anchor on my left,
This great one on my right?"

[BY R. H. STODDARD.]

In Harper's Magazine for October

UNVARNISHED TRUTH

GOV. PINCHBACK'S ADDRESS.

An Insight into Southern Affairs.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN THE SOUTH.

Immense Throng at Masonic Hall Last Night.

THE WHITE AND BLACK IN LOUISIANA—STATUS OF THE COLORED RACE—THE SO-CALLED WAR OF RACES—A DIGRESSION CONCERNING FRANK LANDERS.

From the Indianapolis Journal of Sept. 16.]

Masonic Hall was crowded as full as it could conveniently hold, last night, by a very appreciative audience, who had assembled to hear

GOVERNOR PINCKNEY PINCHBACK'S

statement of the condition of things in the State of Louisiana. Quite a number of the audience were colored men, and they paid the keenest attention throughout to the words of their leader.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Governor Pinchback appeared on the stage, accompanied by Mr. W. P. Fishback who introduced the speaker in the following words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

We are assembled to-night on an occasion of more than ordinary interest, under circumstances of great importance. The historian has said that a good nation is an irritable body, one that feels a tremor throughout all its parts, when any other part of it is seriously affected I am looking in the faces of intelligent men who are conversant with what is now going on in the State of Louisiana. It has been the misfortune of Northern people that they have not from time to time been advised of the true state of affairs in Louisiana. We have relied upon the statement of partizan papers, upon the statement of persons going from the North to the South and casually passing through thoroughfares and the highways of travel; but I believe that the people of Indianapolis have not as yet heard from a witness who has seen a part of the work of reconstruction in Louisiana. A great law writer has said that the requirements of a good witness are that he should first know the facts, that he should be able to tell them and that he should be willing to tell them. We have in our presence to-night one who knows the facts. We have one who is able to tell them, and I can assure you from what he says to night, and from what his friends say of him that he is to tell you the unvarnished truth. I have now the honor of introducing to you Governor Pinchback of Louisiana.

Mr. Pinchback then stepped forward and was received with cheering by the audience. He spoke as follows:

MR. PINCHBACK'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have been invited by the State Central Committee of the Republican party to address the citizens of Indianapolis on the condition of affairs in the South.

I shall proceed to do so in a plain unvarnished manner. "Nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice."

The time has arrived in the life of the nation when a calm, deliberate and earnest consideration of the condition of that portion of our country is absolutely necessary; and in order to do this, it is essential to go back in the history of the country to the memorable campaign of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President, was nominated for the chief magistracy of our government; we might go back far beyond that period and take up the struggle between freedom and slavery, beginning with the formation of the "Anti-Slavery Society," and show how, for half a century, the crisis which culminated in 1860 had been gradually forming, but for my present purpose it is unnecessary; it is enough to know that in 1860 a large majority of the people residing North of "Masons and Dixon's line had become restive under the domination of the South, and viewing with alarm the arrogant assumptions of Southern leaders, determined to elect a man for President, not only from their section of the country, but who was known to be honest and more in accord with their sentiments and the progressive tendencies of the age. The result of that campaign is fresh in the memory of every man. Our honored, loved and lamented Lincoln was elected, and then the trouble began;

THE SOUTHERN LEADERS

imagining themselves "born to command," saw the reins of power, which they had held so long, passing from their hands, swore that they would not stand it, and at once set vigorously to work to put their threats into execution. Is it necessary for me to tell you, people of Indiana, what followed? Of their attempt to disrupt this glorious Union, or of its record of bloody disaster, which cost the nation the lives of so many of its bravest and best men, and so many millions of treasure? I trust not; for in too many homes, all over this land, North and South, the absence of a loved one tells the tale, and appeals to you in mournful silence, never, never to forget it. Would you again have this frightful condition of things upon you? God forbid! Then look well to the South; let not the cry of negro domination shut your eyes to the true cause of the awful condition of society in that section.

It is not the negro they hate, nor do they murder him because he is a negro. In every relation save that of politics, these people are kind, loving and generous toward the colored people. It is the Republican party they hate, and the colored men are butchered because they are Republicans and vote the Republican ticket.

Blinded by their passions and restive under wrongs, imaginary and real—for I am not here to claim they have not suffered—their sufferings have been great and hard to bear—in "glories fled," fortunes wasted, homes desolated, their Southern pride that had been accustomed to receive homage, even at the North, and without a parallel at home—humbled into the dust; first by the overthow of the rebellion; then by the loss of their slaves, and last, though by no means least, to have these slaves become their political equals, all these things however just and essential for the preservation of the Union and in accord with the march of civil and religious progress; have imposed much suffering upon these people, and no doubt are regarded by them as grievous wrongs.

Smarting under these changes wrought by the war, they have become desperate; emboldened by

THE RECENT DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES

in the North and the belief that the mismanagement and extravagance of the Southern governments had worked a revolution in the Northern mind against reconstruction measures, destroyed Northern sympathy for the colored people of the South, and that the President, who they flattered themselves was courting their support for a third term, would not interfere, have, through their lust after power and a determination to obtain possession of the Southern State governments, been led to the commission of the terrible crimes that have aroused the nation and forced the intervention of the general government.

They felt confident that with the entire South under their control they could, with the aid of the Northern Democracy, get possession of the general government in 1876. But thank heaven, "they counted without their host."

Our warrior President, ever firm in the execution of the laws, has not been caught by their wiles. The tempting bait of the united South for a third term has not made him forget his oath of office—to enforce the "constitution and the laws"—and he has, in no uncertain sound, sent the fiat forth that every citizen must and shall be protected in his life and his rights, civil and political; and the American people will honor him for his firmness in his great office.

What the South needs is to be taught that the war was not a failure; that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are valid parts of the constitution; that the rights of a citizen of the United State shall not be denied or abridged in any States of the Union; that a citizen of the State of Indiana has as much right to go to Louisiana or any other State in the South, live and follow the pursuit of happiness unmolested, so long as he does not violate the laws, as a man born in the South has to come to Indiana or any Northern State; that the life, liberty and property of the humblest citizen in the commonwealth, no matter what his race color, or previous condition, must be as jealously guarded and protected as those of the most intelligent, wealthy and aristocratic citizen; that every inch of soil under the jurisdiction of

THE NATIONAL EMBLEM

is too sacred to be stained by the blood of its children; that the hand of the assassin must be stayed, even if it requires a resort to the old Mosaic doctrine of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth;" that the change of governments or of obnoxious officers in the South must be effected, not by mobs who intimidate, drive off, or kill, but in a manner provided by the constitution and laws of the States, just as it is done in the North; that the enlightened Christian sentiment of the age demands a healthier and better order of things and that the North will continue to insist on federal interference in those States so long as the Southern people continue to outrage and murder men because they are Republicans, even though they may be termed "ignorant negroes, carpet-baggers or scalawags."

The great hue and cry about the ignorance, extravagance and corruption of the colored voter does not surprise me, nor ought the Northern people to marvel at it, when they remember how bitterly every measure for the improvement and protection of our people has been opposed by the men making these charges, and that "no stone has been left unturned" to prove negro suffrage a failure.

If these charges be true, and I do not propose to say that the men who have controlled public affairs in the South since reconstuction were all immaculate, its history anterior to the war and long before negro freedom was considered a possibility, much less negro suffrage, affords proof of many instances of corruption and malfeasance on the part of the leaders, and if in the new order of things peculation, fraud and corruption have crept in, it is but another evidence that history repeat itself; why, fellow citizens, the history of of your own State furnishes abundant evidence that the condition of things in the South are not half so hopeless as our enemies and some of our weak-kneed friends would have you believe. So far as its

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS

are concerned, in 1816, when your State was admitted into the Union through unwise legislation—I will not call it fraud and corruption—those terms, are only applied to legislatures composed in part of colored men—your finances were in a frightful condition and your progress greatly obstructed, and I have no doubt but what there was as much clamor about ignorance, venality and corruption against your rulers then as can be heard about the Republican governments in the South now. Your condition then was in some sort like the condition of the South to-day. You had just come out of a devastating and fearful war with the Indians, and suffrage had been enlarged, your public men were inexperienced; many of them called for the first time to the performance of official duties; what more natural than that they should make mistakes? Suppose at that juncture of your history you had inaugurated an internecine strife, killed or driven off much of your labor, and swore eternal vengeance against every new comer; do you think you would have found your population in 1820, only four years after, increased from 70,000 to 147,178 with a sense of security, peace and plenty? Do you suppose Indiana would have this lovely capitol, with its solid buildings, beautiful churches with their tall spires pointing heavenward, inviting us to look up to higher and better things, its splendid public school houses in which your children are being educated and fitted to asume the duties of life, better prepared than we who shall soon cast them off; this great railroad centre, the grandest perhaps in the world, with its hundreds of trains arriving and departing daily, magnificent roads branching out in every direction, putting you in direct and

RAPID COMMUNICATION

with all parts of your State and country, and a population of 1,680,637, as shown by the census of 1870 with peace, prosperity and happiness on every hand, have reached the grandeur and magnificence of which she can so proudly and justly boast to-day, had her people in 1839, when she was bowed down with public debt and unable to pay the interest on the same, or her creditors and contractors on her internal improvements, which amounted to 1,289 miles in course of construction—these figures embrace railroads, turnpike, roads and canals, of which only 281 miles were finished, and it was estimated that to complete the balance it would cost $19,914,244. "Let loose the dogs of war, and cried havoc," murdered and driven off the most unoffending, law abiding and valuable portion of her laboring people? I think not. Instead of the prosperity, splendor and happiness that greets you on every hand, your State would have been a howling wilderness, and the "son of man had not where to lay his head."

The South to-day is in trouble; her financial condition is deplorable, taxation is high, and therefore onerous, but it is not the fault of reconstruction; it is the fault of the of fire-eating, murderous desperadoes and hot-headed, intolerant, short-sighted leaders that war upon the blacks, and terrorize over the sober-minded and honest conservative whites, who dare not, for fear of social and business proscription, counsel and advise with the colored voter, and thus the latter is perforce compelled to select almost exclusively from among the new-comers their white leaders who, in some instances, prove recreant to their trust, rob the State, and dishonor their constituents and their party.

THE FRIGHTFUL RECORD

of outrage and murder of innocent and defenceless colored men, and sometimes women, such as Julia Hayden, in Tennessee, and white men, friends of the colored people, such as those murdered in Consbatta, has justly created the impression all over the world that Louisiana is no place for emigrants or the investment of capital, and neither ever think of coming there.

And what is true of Louisiana is true of nearly every Southern State, and I do not hesitate to affirm as my earnest conviction that we will grow from bad to worse, unless the North increase its Republican majorities at each election until those people are convinced that there is no hope of the Democracy again getting control of the general government; for as long as they think there is a "ghost of a chance" for Democratic supremacy, just so long will they hug the delusive hope of depriving the colored man of his rights, possibly of being paid for their former slaves; for I have seen in two or three Southern papers notices to keep a correct account of their slaves, with bill of sale, etc.

It is frequently asked at the North why the two races do not harmonize? The answer is to be found in some of the instances I have cited. The demagogues and the chronic office-seeking leaders among the whites, aided by a set of men who in the "olden time" were overseers and slave-drivers, whose occupation, like "Othello's is gone," urged on by an intemperate press, have so demoralized public sentiment that the good and true men of the South who own property and are doing business, have not the moral courage to make a move in this direction, and quietly allow themselves to be dragooned into a policy that their better natures revolt at and their judgments condemn as being ruinous in the extreme. If you ask why don't the colored men take the initiative? I answer in the Yankee style, by asking another question. If your State was evenly divided, or nearly so, between white and colored, and your people were being outraged and murdered daily by the blacks, whose every act and utterance indicated that nothing short of the complete political annihilation of your people would satisfy them how would you regard the man of your race that would dare to advise your people to trust the colored man? I dare say at the very least you would look upon him with distrust and suspicion.

There are plenty of good men in the South, white and colored, who understand the situation, know the remedy, but are powerless to act for the reasons I have assigned. I am one of those who look upon the bright side of the Southern picture and I do not despair of a better condition of things. I am strengthtened in my hopefulness after looking over the history of your prosperous and happy State, and seeing how dark and gloomy were its prospects thirty-five years ago. The same agencies that produced the marvelous prosperity you are now enjoying must and will be introduced into Louisiana, viz: Protection for the lives and property of her citizens, and a wholesome regard for law and order. Then the emigrant will not flee from her as he would the wrath to come, nor capitalists refuse to invest. I have dwelt too long, I fear, upon this subject and must pass to

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Last winter as I watched day by day the proceedings of the Senate and no action on that bill was had, I became disheartened for I felt that if the Congress adjourned without passing it, our people would have additional trouble; but when at last the Senate took it up and the Republican Sentors true to the pledge made in the national convention "sat it out," all night and passed the bill I felt as if the last lingering traces of slavery had disappeared, and America was indeed an asylum for the oppressed of every nation and every clime. But when the bill reached the House, and it was made manifest that it could not be passed, I dreaded the effect it would have on the country. I knew it would embolden the enemies of our people all over the land, and worst of all be regarded in the South as an abondonment by the Republican party of the colored voter; and subsequent events have proven that my fears were well founded, for much of

THE DISORDER PREVAILING

all over the South is directly chargeable to the fact. But it is useless now to discuss what ought to have been done, or might have been done. It is enough for us to know that the bill is still pending, and that to the Republican party we must look for the final passage of this needful measure to complete the civil and political equality before the law of American citizens. From the noble utterances of that eminent statesman, whose name is a tower of strength and who is always found on the side of the poor and oppressed—it is hardly necessary to say I allude to Senator Morton—you will see the absurdity of the opposition to that bill. In a speech delivered at Terre Haute, he says: "There is something very remarkable" in the operation of this prejudice against color. Persons who in their infancy were nursed by negro women, in their childhood slept and played with negro children, in youth and manhood were the daily companions of negroes in the workshop, upon the farm, in the carriage, and upon the journey, who employed negroes as body servants, and in that way were almost continually in their society, dressed by them, shawled by them, nursed by them in sickness, and in various ways inhaling their breath a hundred times a day, and having with them that physical intimacy and contact which does not exist between equals in society; yet when the same negro, as a freeman, presumes to stop at the same hotel, or to ride in the same car with them, or to send his children to the same school with theirs, or to kneel in the same church, they are inexpressibly shocked, and declare that social equality will degrade and destroy society. They think to make a few votes by appealing to the prejudices and fears of the white people about mixed schools."

Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, U. S. Senator from Indiana, an honor to his State and the country, speaks as follows on the same subject:

"The school board of Wabash, of which the Hon. John U. Pettit was a member, having this statute before them, ordered the admission of the colored children into the schools of Wabash. They were incorporated into them. [Applause.] And since that decision was made, and the reason for it made known, all agitation has ceased. And when this bill, which has passed the Senate, shall have passed the House of Representatives—as it will as sure as the sun rises—the last bulwark of the Democracy will have passed away. They have been trading on this capital long enough. We have heard until we are sick the Democratic apprehension of social equality being brought about between the two races. We had occasion to call upon this humble race to come and help us during the war, and they came by thousands—to the number, I believe, of one hundred thousand—and were clothed with the national uniform and arms put in their hands. And behold! the Democrats were terribly alarmed lest there was going to be a condition of social equality. Did it come? No! very far from it! The Republican party then proposed to abolish lavery, and then they were sure it would come. It was the great argument advanced by the Democratic party all over the country against the ratification of the proposed amendment, which was ratified by the people three or four years since and we have no social equality. The proposition came to advance them to the rights of citizens of the United States. You heard the same cry that we had heard formerly about negro equality when they should become citizens of the United States. The two races kept just as distinct as before. And then it was sure to come when the proposition was submitted to the people that the colored people should be admitted to the right of voting. But although that proposition was ratified in '68 or 69 the equality has not yet come. Indeed, since the colored people have been invested with the rights of citizenship, since they have the right to marry and own their wives and children, we have seen a good deal less social equality down South than prevailed there before. [Applause.] They used in old times to have practical illustrations of Democratic notions of nigger equality. [Applause and laughter.] I

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1874

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,

Hon. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,

OF IBERVILLE.

For Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT,

HON. J. HALE SYPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

HON. HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THIRD DISTRICT,

HON. C. B. DARRALL.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

HON. GEORGE L. SMITH.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

HON. FRANK MOREY.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

HON. CHARLES E. NASH.

A. Simon, news and periodical dealer opposite St. Louis Hotel on St. Louis street, has, besides an assortment of Northern, Western and Eastern papers, the LOUISIANIAN, which may always be had there.

The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at Staubs' news and periodical depot No. 69 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Ellis', opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

C. C. Haley, the newsdealer, 19 Commercial Place, keeps constantly on hand a varied assortment of books and literature of all kinds. The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at his counter.

The *Pacific Appeal*, San Francisco has our thanks for the kindly greeting with which it received our resumption of journalism. We can assure our confrere Anderson that we shall always strive to merit our friends esteem.

P. F. HERWIG ESQ

Glad at all times to give "honor to whom honor is due" it is with more than ordinary pleasure that we record the testimony universally borne of the remarkable kindness to and consideration for the fleeing and the wounded of the memorable September 14th, by the gentleman whose name heads this article. So that while in no way attempting or intending to detract one iota from the merits of others on that occasion, it is our pleasing duty to say emphatically that Mr. Herwig was the "good Samaritan" on the occasion.

With a grave emergency unexpectedly precipitated on his hands, taxing the brains of the most fertile in resource, he quietly, and nobly rose to the level of the encounter, meeting the thousand varied demands, never stopping to consider aught but how best to shelter the fleeing—provide for and aid the wounded and bleeding men from the gory field, putting into requisition every resource of his department.

Must a hospital be improvised? Immediately spacious offices where a moment before sat demure and neatly attired officers are transformed and the rooms that a moment before were inviting to visitors, occupied by the bleeding groaning, mutilated defenders of the State. Were wounds to be washed and dressed, every appliance of the department was cheerfully put in motion. Must any wounded be removed? Conveyance was furnished as soon as asked for. Must watches go through the strange hospital they took, or word or deed cheer some despending sufferer, or relieve, or alleviate some pressing misery, Mr. Herwig and his little band heroically went through their vigils through the long sad Monday night and enjoy to-day the great gratificatino of contributing to the relief of suffering humanity.

On the part therefore of the wounded and the suffering, and in the name of the Republican party we render our tribute of commendation to Mr. Herwig.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

When some time since we saw a disposition on the part of the white people to inaugurate a political war in Louisiana against the colored voters, we admonished them that such a movement was destined to prove as great a blunder as their attempt to ignore the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution and the reconstruction measures.

We announced then, what we believe now, that the dissatisfaction expressed all over the North against the conduct of affairs in several of the Southern States was not the result of a conviction in the Northern mind that negro suffrage had proven a failure, but rather a condemnation of the men who had been unwisely entrusted with power which they had abused; and we urged our white fellow-citizens not to place a wrong construction on Northern criticisms of Southern affairs.

In spite of our protest—in defiance of the plainest dictates of reason and common-sense this unwise policy was persisted in, until it not only became the political shibboleth of the opposition, but culminated in riot, outrage and murder that has deepened and broadened the chasm between our people and for the time, makes it appear to the unthoughtful that there is no hope for better things.

But for us,—who are not without hope and who have placed our shoulder to the wheel and are determined to improve the condition of our people cost what it may—the sanguinary conflict just past has taught a most valuable lesson and enables us to refer with pride to the course of the LOUISIANIAN.

We have maintained from the first that to obtain practical reformation in the government—the essential thing—the prime necessity, was a better understanding between the white and colored people and the establishment among them of friendly relations based upon a just and fair recognition of the rights of both.

For some reasons there has been no serious effort made to accomplish this indispensable task. Temporizing with blatherskites, selecting for important positions nondescripts—men who represent no doctrine, principle, or party, have characterized the conduct of those entrusted with the immediate control of the government of Louisiana. We charge first, that had Governor Kellogg exercised the power, patronage, and ability of his administration for the removal of incapable and dishonest men, and the substitution of good men within the party lines, or of those really representing some other party, the disasters of last week could not have occurred. Second, had the powers and patronage of the Government been exercised in restraining and confining obstreperous underlings within the legitimate sphere of their duties, instead of devoting their time exclusively to the overthrow of colored leaders, the demoralization that exhibited itself last week, would not have been seen. Let us be distinctly understood. We charge advisedly, that the majority of recent removals of Republicans and appointment of others under the guise of compromise with our political opponents have been unqualifiedly injurious to Republican interests, without effecting one tittle of reconciliation with our foes.

We have carefully followed up this subject and our experience has been that not in one case out of ten has the appointee for the Fusion-Conservative-Democratic white man's party received the approval of that party. And this brings us to the disaster. Every removal of a Republican weakened the party in proportion to the status and usefulness of the decapitated officer, while the successor, not representing anything nor anybody, necessarily failed to secure even the most ordinary consideration from our opponents.

We are in favor of peace and harmony between the whole people of Louisiana, and we intend henceforward and forever to "cry aloud and spare not" in that interest; and we implore the white people of the State to notice what we say, and if they are in earnest in their professions of friendship, to unite with us in the efforts that the colored people of this State will unquestionably soon make to effect this desirable purpose.

THE COLORED METROPOLITANS.

The charge that the colored Metropolitans ran at the first fire is unqualifiedly false; and if any evidence is required to prove it, the number of colored men who fell in the fight on last Monday abundantly attest their valor. In our next issue we will publish an accurate account of Monday's fight, from a reliable eye-witness and we suggest a careful perusal of the same by those who are disposed to discredit negro courage.

OUR DIFFICULTIES AND THEIR SOLUTION

Though our constituted authorities have resumed the government and the revolution of twelve days since thanks to the presence of Federal troops and the determined purpose of the President, has in part disappeared; there is yet such insecurity of life and property that the difficulties besetting our State administration need to be met and calmly considered with that candor and deliberation which the wretched condition of our public affairs justly demands

To begin, the Governor of the State, the party representative of an indubitable majority of its citizens, has in the exercise of the functions of his office against the dictum of the revolutionists made his presence so hated that we employ no hyperbole when we write, he is a close prisoner in our midst and subject to a "sudden taking off" by embittered and exasperated opponents who count life as of trifling value to the accomplishment of their purpose. With more extended liberties, but yet under surveillance, other State officials are alike placed. The temper of Mexico and South America seem to now possess a considerable number of our citizens, and assassination, secret or open, is as palpable in the air as in those revolutionary and anarchical communities.

Louisiana appears cursed with an impolitic and violent class, who, casting to the winds all the appliances of peace for the redress of the grievances they announce seem bent "to unloose the dogs of war" and run riot with whatever of agricultural and business prosperity the people under a peaceful regime would possess.

The situation is unhappy, it is one of great peril both to the individual citizen and the State. Business is prostrated and capital insecure, and despite the abundant crops with which a merciful Providence has blessed our people there is reason to believe that the fruits of their hard earned labor will not be secured unless peace shall unfold its blessings and order be again restored. To accomplish this is the desideratum. What must we do to be saved? becomes now the cry of no particular class or of no one party in our State but of the entire community of good citizens in the present emergency.

Our remedy lies in a simple expedient, not common hitherto in our State, and unfortunately so because of the bane of slavery from which we yet suffer, which consists in an agreement to toleration. Let for once our citizens determine that whatever their political faith, whatever their wrongs, whatever their wishes, toleration for each other and an observance of the due privileges and immunities of all be practiced, and our existence for it the solution to our present difficulties is reached.

The trouble has been, is now, and will be, unless the course we have prescribed is accepted, that as in the old days of the Southern oligarchies, the wishes of a class must be accepted as the law of the many, and injustice and a harsh spirit evoked to enforce so wrongful a demand.

The absolute rights af all citizens before the law should be conceded. Our White League fellow-citizens ought to understand that the colored citizen possesses not only by virtue of the laws a common claim to the rights which they possess, but that by identity of interests, by mutual concessions and an utter abandonment of the mistaken arrogance which assumes a lawless control, they can, if their purpose be honorable, obtain much of what they need in the good government sure to ensue from this course. Accepted as a part of the political entity a component of the State in which he lives, whose soil and whose industries he has enriched and ennobled with his blood, the colored citizen needs but the assurance of his acceptance to the *complete* measure o his manhood to join heart and hand in all measures enhancing the interests of the community and promoting the welfare of the State.

But he cannot be regarded as a pariah. He may not be fed with the husks of common advantages enjoyed by his white fellows, and denied a full participation in his individual rights.

In a word, the black citizen from now on needs to be regarded as a man. He is neither a voting chattel, nor an indifferent observer to any and all interests pertaining to the State. He will permit no more the dictation of superserviceable advisers who by reason of assumed party affiliations play the leaders and have occasioned so much of the senseless abuse against him, by reason of their rascally acts, than he will submit to the lawless control of the White League organization.

The negro has enacted his part as no other race could in the great drama growing out of the war and the reconstruction of the South. He has been tolerant, long suffering, and forbearing. Receiving for three years, when the reaction came in the North relative to the logical sequence of its own declared policy South, the abuse of his enemies and the contempt of his friends, for the misconduct of governments of which he constituted but a small part, but which were forced upon him by the bigotry and intolerance of adversaries at home, and the greed and rapacity of the camp followers which pertain to all great movements.

He has at last his vindication and his opportunity. The present condition of affairs in our State furnishes, its own comment. He is both anxious and willing upon the basis we have indicated to exert all the strength of a generous nature and a noble purpose "to rebuild our waste places." But toleration, recognition of manhood and an agreement to harmonize differences must be the rule. This is the solution to our difficulties.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Time and space prevents us in this issue from giving the address of the Committee of Seventy the attention it deserves but the paragraph referring to the colored people, is such a gross perversion of truth that we feel compelled to briefly allude to it. We deny in-toto the charge that "the blacks had" "Secret oath bound Leagues under command of unscrupulous negroes" The only secret organization of a political character existing in the State at the time of the organization of the White League was the one known as the Republican Alliance which was conceived, organized, and officered chiefly by white men and in the interest of white men.

In attempting to justify the White League the Committee borders on the absurd, and in its extraordinary extravagance of invectives and exaggerations have greatly weakened the force of what otherwise appears to be a strong paper. Here is what they say:

"The incessant demand for officers from the city, state and Federal Governments, for which they were uttely unfit, and for which thay proffered no no other title than that of color; the development in their conventions of a spirit of proscription against white Radicals, and even against honorable Republicans who had fought for their liberation; their increasing arrogance, which knew no bounds; their increasing dishonesty, which they regard as a statemanlike virtue; their contemptuous scorn of all rights of the white man, which they dared trespass upon; all these signs, as set forth in the platform of the Cresent City White League, warned us that the calamity we had long apprehended was imminent, and we must either prepare for, or perish under it."

In the face of the fact that nearly every office of honor and profit in the State is held by white men, and that gradually the few that were held by colored men are being taken away from them and whites put in their places, as in the cases of Gandet Monthieu. etc., the "incessant demand" for office has amounted to nothing. But the baldest and most absurd thing in the address is the charge of proscription of Radical and "honorable" Republicans who had fought for our liberation by our Convention. Who on earth do they expect will be simple and credulous enough to believe that statement? Certainly not the people they have been telling for lo these many years, that no power on earth can take the negro from under control of the "carpet bagger?" and which we regret to admit has in the main been too true as shown in the manner in which they were manipulated in the late Republican State Convention, where Lieut. Gov. Antoine was ignominiously defeated for temporary chairman because he refused to be a party to the packing of the Convention with placemen and tools of the Administration; who desired to control the same and defeat the nomination of Mr. Dubuclet for State Treasurer: and where also Hon. Wm. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Public Education, was denied a seat in the Convention, and the Tenth Ward outrage upon Senator Pinchback, partially endorsed.

Come friends, let us stop this nonsense. You need make no apology for the White League, the North understands it much better than you *seem* to, and condemns it and so does the civilization of the age. What we need is, A LEAGUE OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE, under the leadership of men that comprehend the situation and have the moral courage and nerve to meet any and every emergency that may arise.

INDIANA.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 17, 1874,

Since my last, September 2d. from Cincinnati, I have changed "base," and so has your government (?) for this morning's telegrams tell us that the Kellogg government has been completely routed "horse, foot and dragoon," and from the tone of public feeling here the only thing regretted is that the General Government will be compelled to reinstate the imbecile government (?) of Kellogg the promiser.

In my last I told you that

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

was strong against the infamous conduct of the hot-headed and short-sighted White Leaguers who were committing the disgraceful outrages and crimes against our people in the South, and prophecied "that Federal intervention was certain unless these things were stopped. My prophecy has been verified. Troops have not only been sent to the South, but the President—God bless him—has said to these madmen in no unmistakable language that *every* citizen must and shall be protected in his rights, civil and political, and in his life, liberty and property.

My stay in

INDIANAPOLIS

was very pleasant—my visits to that city always are—and were made doubly so on the last occasion by the kind attention of Mrs. Hinton, than whom no truer hearted or more generous hostess ever lived, assisted by a host handsome, and courteous, and very agreeable young ladies, also,

MR. PETER WILLIAMS

who "came up smiling" with many good things to please the inner man, such as California pears, delicious grapes, fine apples, as large as baby's heads and a bottle of "old Kentucky Bourbon," copper distilled, that would have made "Uncle Jerry" smile all over, supplemented with a fine lot of excellent Havana's which "you bet," I did not fail to enjoy.

AMONG THE THINGS

worthy of special note in Indianapolis is the improved condition of her colored population; many of them own their residences, and are in honorable employment; as an instance I cite

DR. ELBERT,

a dark brown skin gentleman of fine appearance, and with a large and increasing practice, who, for some time, was not only a member of the Board of Health, but was made its President; think of that, a *black* man President of the Board of Health of the city of Indianapolis, and he the only colored member of the Board! this action of the Indiana Republicans shows the honorable relations existing between the colored and white men composing the party, and is in marked contrast to the policy governing the white would-be-leaders of the Republican party in Louisiana. Another illustration is to be found in

J. S. HINTON, ESQ.,

a colored man about five-eighths white, making him a bright mulatto. handsome, and of course a general favorite among the ladies.

His history furnishes hopeful evidence of what honesty, economy, and perseverance will accomplish. Early in life he settled in Terre Haute, poor, without either father or mother and no kind friends to advise and help him; he grew up, nevertheless, a sober, honest and industrious young man, and by close attention to his vocation succeeded not only in obtaining a fair education, but of purchasing a neat and comfortable home for himself and family. Since the war and enfranchisement of the colored people he has been prominent in pohtics and has obtained justly the confidence and support of his race in Indianapolis and throughout the State of Indiana. His worth and influence are rightly estimated by his party as no man in the State commands a higher degree of respect; his services have been rewarded and his element recognized in his election by the Legislature of Indiana to the office of Canal Commissioner, which office he now fills with credit to himself and his people.

MORE ANON.

CAUTION.

In times like these the people cannot be too careful in regard to the treatment of their neighbors, as mutual confidence and respect for each other are the things needful for our redemption. It is therefore to be regretted that our anti-Republican journals, will insist on publishing daily sensational articles with flaming headlines about negroes, such as are calculated to arouse the base passions of the whites, and perpetuate the fear and suspicions of the colored people.

The fact that no colored men were molested on Monday and Tuesday, except those engaged in the fight as Metropolitans, has done much to disabuse our people of the idea that the whites intended an indiscriminate murder of them if they ever had the power and opportunity; and it is to be hoped that the way thus opened for reconciliation may not be closed by injudicious publications, which cannot possibly result in any good and may do much harm.

We wish it understood that in the above we are not asking immunity for colored wrong doers, what we mean is no unnecessary and extraordinary sensationalism.

To our people we say, now more than ever you need to be discreet, respectful and law-abiding; it is true that Federal troops are here to sustain the government, to protect you if need be in the exercise of your rights; and this is an additional reason why you should act with great caution, for every offence will be magnified and heralded to the country as a result of Federal interference.

YE PECKSNIFF.

Incidents of the revolution of the 14th., inst. of "hair breadth 'scape and fearful peril" will doubtless be told for years to come by its participants as they narrate the dangers of that day. Probably no one however of the besieged and beleaguered Republican officials has a more interesting statement to make than the christian gentleman, sarcastically yclept "Honesty," who has the conduct of the States' auditing.

A thrifty official, who appreciates to the full the value of making the most of his opportunities, our Mr. Clinton, while safely ensconced in the granite building himself and free from the encroachment of the rabble, had his "independent" organ and its "editor in chief" on the outside, "playing such fantastic tricks" in its eager haste to change sides and become the best adviser of the revolutionists as to cause the intense disgust of all parties. To make a nickel and appear with the winners the *Times* strove hard to become an accepted champion of the White Leaguers; willing even to sacrifice the office of its proprietor, if needs must and no other alternative appeared: glad only that as "a white man's paper," though owned and managed as it is, there was a chance to blarney, in an eminently Clintonian way the loose nickels from the pockets of the excited populace. There were extras of the situation, glowing tributes to Messrs McEnery, Penn and Ogden, brilliant prognostics of the future under White League auspices, and a coming very far down stairs sort of advice to the colored citizens that made the *Times* humorous reading to the about town quidnuncs during the three days preceding the coming of any considerable number o troops.

But presto! With the arrival of Uncle Sam's boys in blue—and the upbuilding of the Republican government the *Times* again "flopped." "Gov" McEnery became a simple Colonel. "General" Ogden was conveniently ignored, and a concession only accorded "Gov" Penn because in the Clinton estimation he is more agreeable than Lieut. Governor Antoine. The White League is graciously termed "citizen insurgents' and with this pat the *Times* again becomes a purely Clinton organ. Its more recent issues being divided between quasi vindications of Gov. Kellogg and his discreet valor, and the usual abuse of leading colored officials whom it hates. In all this serving the dark ways of its unconscionable owners, the *Times* has succeeded in establishing an unenviable record, giving to Auditor Clinton not only a lively remembrance but a decided appreciation of the low estimate our community, without regard to 'race, color or previous condition,' have of his Pecksniffian self.

In his recent great speech on "War or Peace," and his "terrible arraignment of Southern thugs and assassins," Senator Morton at the Masonic Hall in Indianapolis, of the Louisiana case, thus significantly says:

"It is too late now, as I said before, to inquire into who was elected in Louisiana. There must be some things settled or you cannot carry on a government. There must be some time when questions of this kind cannot be raised. There must be some tribunal, whose decisions upon such questions must be respected as final."

In this connection we would ask by what process our contemporary, the Picayune has enumerated Louisiana as among the States to elect a United States Senator in the coming Legislature? Senator Pinchback's admission will, we opine, be satisfactorily determined in consonance with this significant utterance of Senator Morton, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Elections, before our next Legislature shall have convened.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In view of the general feverish condition of the public mind in Mississippi, as in other Southern States, consequent upon the recent revolution in Louisiana, Lieut. Governor and acting Governor Davis of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation to the citizens therein, enjoining prudence and moderation among all classes, white and black, and recommending that each citizen, for himself and *herself* "seek and do those things that make for peace and mercy." This is wise counsel which should be heeded hrougbout the South.

In an editorial ringing with defiance, war, Southern independence, imperialism, rebellion and purpose, the Louisville *Courier-journal* asserts as "a conservative paper" on the Louisiana revolution:

If Governor Penn does not want to hang as an assassin, he must bear himself like a hero; and, if "another rebellion" and civil war is the consequence, let them come. The worst that can happen is to make Grant an Emperor, and the South is ready to do that now. The Democratic party of the North is gone; swept out of existence by these acts, as it was swept out of existence in 1861 by secession. If the men at the South who have refused our advice, and engaged in this business in spite of us are sincere—if they mean "business"—now is their time. They will never get a better case. If they do not, let them crawl away, confessing that all their assaults upon us have been mere wildy bravado—"sound and fury, signifying nothing."

"In short and in fine, what we mean is this: There is no use trying peace agencies as long as the marplots are engaged in stirring up strife; the marplots have now a pretty quarrel as it stands; let them fight it out, or abandon their senseless and reckless policy. If it is a fight, we are with them; if it is not, we want to know it. The South is tired of useless sacrifices."

WE TOLD YOU SO.

Marshal Packard, in a communication to General Emory, denies that he ever used or attempted to use United States Troops for political purposes and General Emory says he could; not if he would. That is just exactly what we told the colored men in the late Convention when the demagogues in that body urged as a reason for his retention as Chairman of the Committee that he could get and use United States Troops. We hope our people will not be deceived again by such foolish impositions.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The Jackson, Mississippi *Pilot* says:

Messrs. Deslondes and Antoine, of Louisiana, we see by the papers, are guests at the Westmoreland House, one of the most aristocratic and exclusive establishments in the United States.

The Attakapas *Register* announces its change of base in publication as hereafter at Brashear, instead of Franklin. Induced not of its "own free will" but because to longer issue a Republican journal at Franklin "would be to commit political suicide." It narrates that on the 10th of August the White League mobbed its printing office—destroyed the press—scattered its types, etc., and damaged matters generally. As it would avoid a repetition of like outrages and being "free born American," it prefers to locate in safety at Brashear.

The Shreveport *Times* of the 15th inst., flushed with the news of the White League victory in this city, assumed flaming editorials and grandiloquent language of that purely White League tone so characteristic of that journal. Its desire "to wallop the 'niggers' appears unrestrained.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* facetiously, though erroneously, remarks that, "Senator Pinchback never writes anything for his paper, but he is willing to take off his coat and back up all that appears in it."

The *New National Era* says *of Georgia;*

Forty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight of its colored population are blood relatives of the white people of that State, and yet the people are opposed to socia equality.

☞ The Science of Health for October opens with an important article on the Causes of Infant Mortality in Cities; and contains also, The Mysteries of Drugopathy; Hydrophobiorum Mediocrum; Our American Girls; Popular Physiology, with illustrations; Ventilation; A Dyspeptic Appetite; Graham Flour against Fine Flour; How to Keep Fruits Fresh, with practical directions; The Food Question; Rest and Sleep; Life Under Ground; The Candy Curse; The Doctors on Alchobol with the information contained in the Talks with Correspondents and Voices from the People, making up an excellent number of this useful and popular magazine. Only 20 cents, or $2 00 a year. The publisher announces a "TRIAL TRIP" of three months, including the present number, for 25 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

The genial Staub, at Goldsmiths's Book store 69 Canal street, has received Harper's, Scribner's, the Galaxy, Atlantic, St. Nicholas, Lippincott, the Catholic World, and Popular Science Magazines for October.

Belgravia and London Society, as all the fashion monthlies, Frank Leslie's, Godey's and Peterson are also to be found.

GOSSIP.

BURNS' REQUEST—

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us,"

is just now of moment to our White League brethren. The damage done the Democratic party by their Southern allies has elicited condemnation both loud and deep, at what the Northern leaders term "the stupidity and suicidal violence" of their League associates.

The Fall elections will result not only in large Republican gains, but return a Congress more largely Radical than the present.

As that "thrifty sheet" the *Times* has a writer who professes a knowledge of many things, and is of "skilled talent," we suggest that it explain in appropriate terms the meaning of the clerical Dr. West of Danville Ky. who hurls several columns of abuse at the Rev. Mr. Swing, of Chicago, because that gentleman recently declared that the Trinity is more valuable in its spiritual aspect than in its mathematical form. The Rev. Doctor concludes by saying of Professor Swing that he

"Is simply a pantheistic-Arian of the Eutychian type, a monopyhsite and a monothelite and * * * does not preach the Apangasmal Brilliance of God-head's glory, * * * but is a Macedonian."

IT IS CURRENTLY—

Reported that in certain localities where the people have repudiated the men who, either obtained their nomination by fraud and chicanery or from official dictation, and have nominated men that are their choice; that no matter how many votes the peoples's nominee may obtain, their opponents will be returned. Now this is only a rumor, "they say," and "I heard so," and we believe set afloat to intimidate the men who have obtained the rightful nomination of the people. But we say to them go on, make the good fight, and rest assured that the tricks of ex.Gov. Warmoth cannot be practiced again upon this people. The day for "counting in" and "counting out" has passed in Louisiana. The man who receives the votes must have the position, whether he be white or black, Republican or Democrat.

THE PICAYUNE'S—

Kindly expressions towards the colored people are justly estimated. We have all along thought that whatever the feelings of others, even of its political associates, the old Pic. with all the grateful memories of the past would not permit itself to be unduly prejudiced.

Its repudiation of its "independent" neighbor the Times, is but the disgust which gentlemen cannot fail to have at the despicable manners of that journal.

YET ANOTHER.

We learn through our morning dailies the Governor has removed Mr. J. B. Gaudet, one of the two colored members of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointed one Mr. A. K. Johnson, in his stead. We learn of no cause for Mr. Gaudet's removal. We had supposed (though truthfully, Gov. Kellogg's acts in relation to his colored constituents, gave us no good cause for the supposition) that a simple consideration of justice to the class by whose votes and whose consent he is to-day the State Executive would have prompted him to have selected some colored citizen for Mr. Gaudet's place, if there had been at all a substantial reason for his removal. But the appointment was otherwise. Mr. Johnson, the new Police Commissioner is but recently a defeated aspirant for the Senatorial nomination in the Sixth District, and more recently the Governor's appointee as tax collector at Carrollton, vice J. L. Montieu, also a colored official, removed. Of one thing the public is convinced, Mr. A. K. Johnson, who ever he may be, had to be provided for and as the Governor only knew him he did so.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"The Æneid in Modern American" is a poetical travesty. A free and easy translation rather in the Bret Harte style, of the hexameter verse of the Bard of Mantua. While amusing in its Americanisms it is yet in much of interest to the classical scholar, as illustrative of the ingenuity of the mind who so freely translated the Latin. A departure of course from the sense of the original it is not so wide a departure as not to amuse the reader. As might be supposed some New England editor is the author.

Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Address Winsted *Herald* Office, Winsted, Ct.

Harper's Magazine for October is an excellent number, rich in the variety of its illustrations and the interest of its reading matter. "The Emigrant's Story" by J. T. Trowbridge is touchingly told with that peculiar American pathos character, istic of some, Will Carleton for instance, of our poets. Moncure D. Conway contributes an instructive series of illustrated papers on "Decorative Art and Architecture in England." T. B. Aldrich has "An old Ton by the Sea" written in his usual graceful manner. Supplementing this is "The Isles of Shoals" by John W. Chadwick.

A whaling adventure is thrillingly described under the caption of "The Huntsmen of the Sea." "Some talks from an Astronomer" by Prof. Simon Newcomb of the United States Observatory at Washington is written in a manner which will both please and instruct the general reader "The Rape of the Gamp" is continued in this number, and Senor Castelar continues his papers on "The Republican in Europe. The editor's drawer is quite as humorous as always, and this with poems by John. G. Saxe and Margaret. E. Sangster contribute to an excellent number.

SOCIETY AS SEEN BY "WARWICK."

Next Friday there will be a rich treat at the Central church, under the auspices of the "Americus Social Club." Judge A. B. Slonaker will deliver a lecture, the subject of which will be, "An overland trip to California" or "the big things of the Pacific coast." The proceeds of the lecture will be for the establishment of reading rooms for the young men composing this organization and their friends. The object is a good one, and should be patronized by the older members of society, who by their presence at entertainments of this character, will certainly encourage the young men, to say nothing of the information to be obtained from so instructive a lecture. We give below a synopsis of the same, which speaks for itself.

"A Bird's-Eye View of the Natural Scenery and Incidents of the tedious Overland Route, while in the Cars; description of the principal Cities and Towns; Gold and Silver Mining; The Big Trees; Yosemite Valley; the Geysers; and the efficacy of the Mineral Springs of the Pacific; the Characteristics of the Indians, including the personal description of Captain Jack and his Tribe; and their bearing at the scene of Execution; Buffalo Hunting; the Chinese, including a full decription of their Religious Belief, and an imitation of their former worship; the Mormons; their Theocracy; Women's Suffrage; personal description of Brigham Young and their Leaders, and an impression of their System of Polygamy—including the Lecturer's experience in Brigham Young's household, and otherwise; Agricultural Developments by Irrigation; the Big Fruits of California, and their Fast Horses; their Vineyards and Orange Groves; Wine-making and Beehiving; the Climate of Oregon, Wyoming Territory, and California contrasted, as exhibited by the Rainy and Dry Seasons; and other incidents too numerous to mention."

"LILY SOCIAL" PICNIC.

We attended the picnic of the Lily Social" at the Fair Grounds last Saturday, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent with the young ladies of this organization and their invited guests. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves, some in playing croquet, others in the delightful promenade, and others still in keeping time to the delicate strains of Bell's string band. At four o'clock the little ladies invited all to dinner, where a pleasant hour wrs spent in paying respect to the choicest dainties of the season, wiih which the table abounded. The social is officered as follows.

President—Miss Mollie Richards.
Vice President—Miss Alice Washington.
Secretary—Miss Frances Bernard.
Treasurer—Miss Louisa C Zaruowska.

For courtesies extended, and the pleasant time we spent in their company, the ladies will please accept "Warwick's" thanks.

Altogether it was a most enjoyable affair.

ARRIVALS.

We are pleased to chronicle the arrival of Mrs. G. H. Fayerweather, who has been spending the summer months in Canada and the East. Admiring friends gladly bid a hearty welcome home to this worthy and estimable lady. Miss A. M. Nahar one of our clever lady teachers accompanion her.

Miss Amanda Perkins returned last Saturday after spending an enjoyable two months in Cincinnati. She returns improved in health, to delight her associates with opinions of our sister city, and the hospitality of its people.

Gov. and Mrs. Antoine returned to the city Tuesday night, after a flying trip to the North, where they visited Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati. Our friend Bolivar of Philadelphia advises us that while in that city "a huge affair was given in their honor." Mrs. Antoine has entered one of her daughters in the convent at Baltimore.

The "Grand Mogul" came back to us also, and the air is filled with rumors as to the time when the clans will assemble. Another General Order will soon be issued to the Loyal subjects of His Majesty. "Warwick" passing along Canal street picked up the following order which we give to our readers, so that who understand the mysterious language below may govern themselves accordingly.

GENERAL ORDER NO 5.

To the subjects of His Royal Majesty. Grand Mogul of Twenty-Four Umbrellas.

To all whom it may concern: Greeting. At the Grand Council held pursuant to general order No 4 at our Royal Castle it was

Ordered,—First,—that the residence of His Lordship, Earl of——Twenty Umbrellas, will be the place, and——shall be the time of the next meeting of the Grand Council, where it will be our Royal will and pleasure to receive our beloved and most loyal subjects.

Ordered,—Second,—That all subjects male and female, may wear such suitable dress as their judgements may dictate, it being well understood that no one will dare appear before his august majesty, without mask and dressed out of the usual manner.

Ordered,—Third,—To prevent imposters from intruding their presence upon the council, a grand Master of Ceremonies will be in attendance to whom all subjects, male and female, shall give satisfactory evidence that they are true and loyal subjects, before they will be admitted into the presence of His Royal Majesty.

Ordered,—Fourth,—All male subjects will report to committee of arrangements and procure their Magna Charta on or before——

Then you all shall be saved.

Given under our hand and seal at our Imperial Palace this——day of the month ——year first of our reign.

GRAND MOGUL.

By the Grand Secretary, Duke of Gloster Fifteen Umbrellas.

The time and date will be stated hereafter.

The arrival of Secretary of State Deslonde and General T. M. Chester on Tuesday about fills our quota in the return of absent friends.

Both these gentlemen are looking well and seem much benefited by their Northern trip. While North, Gen. Chester saw Senator Cameron and other leaders National dignitaries who assured him that the Louisiana troubles had developed an earnest spirit in the country which would be satisfied only with a equal, and exact justice to the colored citizens, and a final settlement of our State's status in the seating of Senator Pinchback.

LUDICROUS SCENE IN A PULPIT.

A South German paper relates the following: In a Bavarian town of the most pronounced Catholic orthodoxy, the priest, preached lately against the Old Catholics, and related such horrible things about them that his pious hearers were literally horror-stricken at Old Catholic impieties. At last the preacher cried out: "The Old Catholics are so vile that they will all be cast into the pit, and if what I tell you is not true, may the devil take me now on the spot!" His excitement was terrible, and he so struck the cushion that the book fell from it. Not far from the pulpit there sat an American, who had a negro servant with him, to whom he beckoned to take the book up to the priest, who, perhaps, had never seen one of those sons of Ham in his life. The negro at once obeyed, and as he mounted the lowest of the pulpit steps the clergyman repeated his wish that the devil might come and take him if what he said against the Old Catholics was not true.

Although the negro went softly, the preacher heard his footsteps, and, turning around saw a black object solemnly, steadily and surely approaching him. He looked at him with terror, and believing that he would be the next instant colla by his Satanic Majesty, he cried out, with trembling voice, "It is, after all, possible that there may be good people among Old Catholics." Turning then round to see if the object had disappeared, he saw it still steadily approaching. The perspiration burst out on his brow, and full of despair he called out. "There are even many good people among the Old Catholics?" Thinking that this would suffice, he turned around, but what was his horror to find the object was close at hand. Imagining himself in the very grasp of Beelzebub, turning partly to the negro and partly to the congregation, he cried out, "May the devil come and take me if all the Old Catholics are not better than we are!" The terrified priest fainted from the fright, and it was only after some time that he recovered.

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Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fireside.

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Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

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Foreign and Domestic
Correspondence

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One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gatherings. Firm its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

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Or W. H. YURNISS, Dean of the Faculty.
Rodney, Miss., May 1874.

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican patry of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and difinite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors: and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

8. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostricism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorton, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brook, shir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greenof Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Rochon, of St. Martin; Greene, of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W Madison, of Madison.

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repeat to you, my friends, that against this great measure of justice there is nothing that can be opposed, except unreasoning and unreasonable prejudice."

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, the peer of any man in America, in his great speech before the Republican Convention of that State, utters these clarion notes on civil rights:

"I am assued by some of the best teachers in the State that practically no difficulty occurs when white and black are in the same class and school, and that very often the colored children are, from their general good humor, favorites with the children. The difficulty is not in the school or with the scholars, but with the parents in the blind unreasoning spirit of caste, the debris of slavery, and is strongest with the most ignorant and vicious.

"At all events the blacks are citizens of the United States, armed with the ballot and equal rights and privileges—entitled to equal immunities and advantages, and it is not for us as Republicans to deny them any of their rights essential to their manhood from a feeling of caste or prejudice arising from race, or color, or condition. They have borne their parts in the contests through which we have passed, and we must not shrink from fairly enforcing the guarantees we have given them. The Republican party is the only one so constituted that has the courage and disposition to enforce this guarantee, and we owe it to our honor as well as to the logic of the lofty principle that has guided us, —equal rights to all, to do so. I voted for the civil rights bill now pending in the House of Representatives, not only because I thought it was right, but because I felt bound in honor to stand by and enforce the great amendments of the constitution, the pride and boast of the Republican party and the connecting link by which the immortal Declaration of Independence was made a part of the constitution of our government, I have seen, one by one, the narrow prejudices of caste which denied to the black race the rights of human nature melt away without evil results, and I wish to see this work complete and perfect by securing to all men who are citizens of the United States precise equality in all civil and political rights, whether they tend to protect his person and property, or lift him above degradation by local or State authority."

I take great comfort from the unequivocal endorsements of

THIS HUMANITARIAN MEASURE

by these great party leaders and statesmen of the North and West. I am certain that with their influence joined with the support and influence of our other tried and true leaders, not many days will elapse before the "Civil Rights Bill", will pass the House, receive the signature of the President, and become a law of the land. Fellow citizens I am so hopeful of this result that I do not deem it essential to discuss in detail, the features of this measure; but as the school clause is considered the most objectionable, I purpose to notice, briefly this point. To me this clause constitutes the very germ of the bill, all else is "stale, flat and unprofitable," without this. How in the name of heaven can you expect to produce those harmonious relations that should exist among the citizens of a common country, and which are so essential to preserve the rights of all, rich and poor, white and black, when at the "fount of learning" you teach the rising generation that one is inferior the other. It is an inconsistency so glaring and monstrous, that I can not conceive that any sane man could for a moment seriously entertain the idea. It is said that if that bill becomes a law, the public schools of the South will be broken up; that irretrievable ills must result therefrom, and horror be heaped on horror's head. If this was the first time that the raw head and bloody bones of the South had been shaken at the North, I should expect it to start back and stand aghast at the awful spectacle; but, you have heard of these before and as the bug-a-boo story loses its force upon the children as they grow older, so this senseless cry raised upon every occasion when legislation is asked for the ameliora-

tion of the condition of our people, must have lost much of its power to frighten the people of the North. In many portions of this State, and nearly every Northern State, white and colored children attend the same schools, and nobody is hurt. How is this? Are Southern white children any better than Northern white children? I pause for a reply. All I ask, is a calm, dispassionnate consideration of the equities of this subject by the American people, and I am satisfied they will render a verdict in our favor. The charge that

NEGRO SUFFRAGE

has proven a failure, because in certain Southern States, where the colored voters are in a majority, mistakes have been made, and through unwise and profligate legislation the public debt increased, and some corrupt and dishonest men have succeeded in obtaining office, is as ridiculous and absurd as it would have been for the people of the older, more intelligent and experienced communities to have held that the people of Indiana, in their earlier days, when similar mistakes were made, were incompetent to exercise the right of suffrage; or when "Boss" Tweed and his confederates robbed the city of New York, therefore the people of that city were incompetent to vote. To the thoughtful and unbiased mind, the conduct of the colored people gives hopeful evidence of their capacity for self-government, and in no direction has this been made more apparent than in their modest demands and the universal desire to obtain the best material to be had to fill the offices. In South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana with a majority of voters, they have never claimed nor taken more than a third of the offices, and these generally second rate ones. In Louisiana, where you hear so much about "negro government," "negro domination," and "negro supremacy," the Governor, Auditor of State, Attorney-General, Supreme Court consisting of five judges, every district judge, every parish judge but one, all the tax-collectors but four or five, are white men. In the last legislature, twenty-three Senators out of the thirty-six members composing the Senate, were white; in the House of Representatives sixty-four of one hundred and seven members were white; constituting a majority of whites in both branches of the General Assembly. The colored representation in that Legislature was by far the largest they have ever had.

The city officials of New Orleans are all white but one. The board of metropolitan police have a white majority. The board of State engineers are all white but one. The district superintendents of education are five white and one colored, and in the minor offices a majority are whites. From this exhibit you can see that the charges are untrue. It also sustains the modesty in the demands for official recognition which I claim for my people. The reports of

"NEGRO INSURRECTION OUTRAGES,

diabolical plots to murder the whites," etc., are also without foundation, and nine times out of ten are circulated for the purpose of furnishing an excuse to outrage and murder our people, whom the world knows are a simple-hearted, harmless race.

To give you some idea of how the intelligent colored men of Louisiana feel, I will read you an extract from a letter received a few days ago from a friend in New Orleans. "The culmination of the most fearful outrages on our poor people in North Louisiana, in the cold-blooded murder of several white Republicans' has at last commanded response from Washington, and "this thing must be stopped," as it ought to have been a month sooner. There is no precedent under any form of government where the demonstration of actual atrocity, and frequent and cold-blooded murders are required to arouse the keepers of the people's safety to measures of protection. Nor is there a parallel anywhere where so many citizens have been regularly sacrificed to a purely rebellious spirit and caste hate, and so little punishment inflicted as the miserable history of the Southern States has furnished since the war?"

The startling news in this morning's telegrams will convince you that he has not overdrawn the picture. The terrible condition of affairs in Louisiana and the South is attributed to reconstruction. Gov. Hendricks, in his speech last night, says: "During the war, when the Southern men were off in the field, there were no insurrections; the colored people preserved the peace at home;" and he might have added, took care of the defenseless woman and children, and thereby proved to the world that they were the most docile, patient and harmless people on the face of the earth. What they were then they are now. It will be observed that in every report of riot, outrage and murder that comes from the South, these poor suffering people are the victims; not content with the outraging and killing of our people as a means of intimidation, they now propose to starve them. The leading Democratic journal of New Orleans, in referring to the employment of colored people says:

"Every housekeeper, in the regulation of her domestic affairs; every merchant in the selection of his employes; every drayman in the choice of his drivers; every common carrier in hiring his hands: every association and organization, of whatever character, every department of trade, every branch of industry, must legislate for the safety of Louisiana and the existence of the white race."

The scenes being enacted in New Orleans to-day, which are a disgrace to the civilization of the age and a national reproach, are fostered and encouraged by the apologetic tone of the northern democracy, when speaking of what they are pleased to term "southern troubles." These gentlemen must be either mad or incompetent for leadership or they would not fail to rightly interpret the temper of the northern mind in reference to these matters. If the dictates of humanity do not appeal to them to remove forever

THESE FOUL BLOTS

from the history of the republic, I should think that the highest party considerations demand that they put their condemnation upon such practices. I agree fully with Gov. Hendricks:

"We cannot, we must not, go on in this direction. The welfare of our country calls for a change. Men must be placed in power who will relieve society from these dangerous influences; who will stand honestly between the two races, and see to it that each is fairly and fully protected in its rights; who will see that harmony, based upon justice, is restored, so that labor will be secure and capital shall not be afraid."

It is the desire to produce such an order of things that forces our people to stand a unit for the Republican party; and we will be compelled to do so until that happy era is reached.

Fellow citizens, this subject is too painful for me to dwell upon it at further length, and it is with shame, sorrow and regret, that I am forced to the admission of such a terrible condition of things in Louisiana. God knows there is no sacrifice I would not make to harmonize our people. For the last two years it has been my study by day and night, and a few months ago I was full of hope; white and colored men spoke kindly of each other and all expressed the desire for a fair and peaceable election, and a determination that none but good men should be elected, even if party lines had to be ignored; but I fear that that hope has fled and we will be forced to fight it out on the old line.

To the colored citizens of Indiana I would say, the time has not yet come for luke-warmness or indifference to your political duties. Every vote you have, and can in any way influence should be voted for the republican ticket in the coming election. Look back over your history even in this State, when it was

UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE,

and contrast it with your present condition, and ask yourselves how you would like to have the old order of things restored? The Democracy are moving heaven and earth to secure the next national House of Representatives. To us there could not happen a greater calamity; for if our enemies in the South have been emboldened to the commission of crime by the local victories in one or two States, what would they not do, intoxicated by such a victory?

A word or two more and I am done. How my heart wells up in me, and quickens its throb, as my eye wanders over this magnificent spectacle. Fifteen years ago had some prophet come among us and in his foresight pictured this scene, who would have been credulous enough to have believed him? Just think what marvelous changes have taken place in this short space of time. Here in this goodly city not so long ago, it was almost a crime for colored men to appear upon your streets decently clad, and in one of your adjacent cities it was common pastime to tar and feather colored men and sometimes make them swim the Wabash river in mid-winter; now white and colored alike are gathered together in good fellowship in this spacious hall, to consider the political issues of the day. Can anything in the shape of human progress be considered impossible after this? Is it any wonder that we love the republican party? And yet my countrymen, let me say to you, the work accomplished by the republican party, though grand, is not yet complete, nor will it be until every person in the United States shall be made secure in all of the rights and privileges belonging to a full and complete American citizenship.

Mr. Pinchback, at one point, digressed from the general tenor of his speech, in order to assail the record of Mr. Landers, and in this was cheered lustily by the audience.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. W. P. Fishback was called upon, and made a short speech upon the condition of affairs in the South. He was followed by Mr. Hinton (colored), canal commissioner of this city, who spoke in behalf of the colored people, pledging their support to the republican party at the next election.

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Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades; bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls· Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.
Kellet—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Solnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchonpitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.
Belgium—38 Chartres.
Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.
Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.
Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.
France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.
Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.
Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.
Italy—G. Galli, Consul 77 Conti.
Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.
Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.
Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.
Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.
German Empire—John Kratt Schmitt, Consul, 49 Pedido.
Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.
Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.
Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.
Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul 44 Carondelet.
Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.
Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—36½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—33 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.
New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.
Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 18
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Galvez and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 16 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchonpatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7 Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*183 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House of Refuge
*253 Fire Co. No. 3
*254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Begatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and S Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart street
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine street

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The Rev. S. B. Gregory, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such, a special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

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